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Foreign Affairs.

VIENNA, Sept. 12.

WE learn by letters from Semlin, dated the 4th inst. that the Turkish inhabitants of Belgrade, who had withdrawn from thence during the war, after having assembled to the number of 2000 men near Semendria, and provided themselves in their route with cannon, on the 31st of last month marched under the command of Carra Hassan before Belgrade, where they summoned the Pacha to grant them a free entrance into the city, and to re-establish them in their former possessions. Their demand having been refused, they prepared to obtain it by force. On the morning of the 3d of this month they assaulted the city, and obliged the Pacha to retire with his garrison into the citadel, which, at the departure of the courier, was menaced by the rebels.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 17.

The two daughters of the hereditary Prince of Baden-Durlach, Louisa-Maria, aged 13 years and a half, and Frederica-Dorothea, aged 11 years and a half, passed through this city on their way to Petersburg; we are assured that these two princesses are destined as consorts for the two eldest sons of the grand duke of Russia, Alexander and Constantine; that they will complete their education at Petersburg, and that they will be instructed there in the Greek religion.

PARIS, September 28.

The commissioners appointed to superintend the Royal Prisoners in the Temple, have informed the Council-General of the Commons, that three or four hundred people sometimes assemble in the night, near the tower where the king lodges, and calling out sometimes *Vive le Roi*. Measures have been taken by the Council to prevent such assemblages in future; and they have proposed to take from the king his red ribband and other insignia of royalty, as feudality which they say ought not to be suffered.

The Commons of Paris sent to the Convention an inventory of the silver plate found in the houses of the brothers of the King.

Cambon—"I move that all the silver plate found in the different churches, and in the houses of the emigrants, be immediately sent to the mint."—Decreed.

The Commons of Paris wrote to the Convention, that the three millions assigned to them for the purpose of liquidating notes issued by the Bank of Aids, were expended. They therefore requested two millions more, that they might be enabled to liquidate the whole of these notes.

This occasioned a long debate, in which la Croix and Cambon complained that the Commons of Paris demanded new funds, without shewing to what purpose they had applied the former grant.

The President quitted the Chair, to justify the Commons, and said, that when their accounts should be inspected, no cause of blame would be found against them.

La Croix and Chambon moved, "that the department of Paris should, in three days, give in an account of the purposes to which they had applied the three millions formerly granted; and also a particular account of the present state of the private Banks of Paris which have issued notes.—Decreed.

The Commissioners of the Executive Power wrote from Lisle, dated September 25, stating, that the place was regularly besieged; that the enemy were in force, and the garrison very weak, but that the courage of the soldiers and citizens gave them reason to hope that the enemy would be repulsed.

A deputy of the Department of the North declared, that the commissioners were misinformed; for he knew beyond a doubt, that the garrison consisted of 5,500 infantry, and 600 cavalry.——There was no evening sitting this day.

"The position of the armies is still the same, and the Prussians are in as much distress as ever. It is well known that there have been private conferences between the Duke of Brunswick, Luccheſini, and some French officers: and it is supposed these conferences are intended to bring about some accommodation between the contending Powers."

General Kellerman's Camp, Sept. 25.

"Since the affair of the 20th, nothing has passed between the two armies. They are always in sight of each other. That of the enemy has advanced upon our left; by which means they occupy the two routes of Chalons and Rheims, and have blocked up both these communications. They ravage all the neighbouring villages, but they will all soon die of hunger, for the peasants have carried off all their cattle.

"At present there is a verbal suspension of hostilities. Some Prussian officers have been to dine with Generals Kellerman and Dumourier.—M. Heyman, an emigrant officer, at present a Major General in the service of Prussia, was among the number. There have been some private conferences, but they have produced nothing. The proposals presented by the Prussians are, that the King should be re-established. You need not doubt how these were received.

"Yesterday the King of Prussia's first Aid de-Camp dined with Gen. Dumourier. His name is Manstrin, when the Nation, and the health of the King of Prussia, were given as toasts.

"A conference was just going to be held, when intelligence arrived that Royalty had been abolished in France by a decree of the National Convention.

"All that I can say is, that the Prussians are in a deplorable situation—the affair of the 20th has shewn that the soldiers of Liberty are superior to those of Despots."

The volunteers of the district of Bernay, have six fine pieces of cannon, taken at the battle of Bergen, from the same Duke of Brunswick, who now leads an army in France, and given by Louis XV. to the Mareschal Broglio.

Eight hundred Marseillois, chosen from the most eager patriots in the place, are upon their march to Paris, to replace those gone to the frontiers of Spain, and to defend the capital. They are provided with pistols, sabres and musquets, and have each an assignat of five hundred livres, the gift of their fellow citizens. Two hundred horse entirely equipped accompany them.

The procurer-Syndic of the department of La Marne, and the Post-Master, have fled from Chalons, upon perceiving some suspicions of their treachery.

The tumults at Rouen have subsided, and the commissioners returned to the National Convention, have declared, that, during their whole journey, they perceived the most ardent symptoms of patriotism in the people.

The street St. Ann, in Paris, in which Helvetius was born, is ordered to be called the street of Helvetius.

It was unanimously declared by the National Convention, in the sitting on Tuesday, that "the French republic is *one* and *indivisible*."

The same evening the assembly abolished the high national court of Orleans. Peace is restored at Orleans by the presence of the commissioners from the National Convention.

M. Cazotte, who was involved in the plans of the court, was condemned and executed in the place de Greve, on Tuesday last. He went to the scaffold with much firmness.

The bridges of the Marne have been cut to prevent the Prussian detachments from passing them for the purpose of obtaining forage.

A second convoy of cannons from the foundery of Indret, arrived at Paris on Tuesday night.

JACOBIN CLUB, Sept. 26.

Chabot revived again his motion to bring Louis and his wife to trial, and to force the Convention to organize the government, and to destroy all intermediary administrations between the executive power and the people, except the municipalities. It is not the convention that we must petition for this—it is the sovereign of the convention, the people. Let the sovereign order, and their representatives must obey. It has been said, that one minister cannot correspond with 44,000 municipalities. I mean to propose 80,000 municipalities, to correspond with whom let there be 30 or 40 ministers. [Murmurs.]

A letter was read from the Abbe Fauchet, justifying himself against the accusations upon which he had been expelled the society, but they persisted in his expulsion.

Chabot's motions were resumed, and another very warm debate took place, and again Perion, and his friends who were present, procured the adjournment, without trying their strength in bringing the inflammatory questions to vote.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

SEPTEMBER 30.

Citizens Robert, Mayor of Vancq, and Benier, Rector of that Community, being admitted to the bar, addressed the Convention as follows:

"Representatives of the French people; we here address you in the name of seven or eight hundred citizens, to whom nothing remains but the ashes of their habitations, and their fidelity to the republic, and who, for their attachment to the laws, have experienced the vengeance of the enemies of liberty.

"On Monday, the 24th of this month, the Municipality of Vancq, in the district of Vouzieres, and department of Ardennes, received an order in the name of the ci-devant Marshal de Broglio, commanding a body of Emigrants, whose head quarters were then at Vouzieres, to supply his army with provisions. The Municipal Officers faithful to their duty refused to comply. In the course of the day a second summons was sent, with threats of military execution, and setting fire to the place in case of refusal, but the Municipality still returned their former answer.

"In a moment the flames consumed our whole crop both of wheat and barley, with our barns, stables, horses, and nearly 200 houses which were about a third of the whole number in the place. The house of the Mayor, that of his brother, a deputy of the national convention, and the church were also destroyed.

"Their rage was not yet satisfied—they massacred without distinction, old men, women, and children—they prevented a mother from entering her house to save her three children, who perished in the flames.

"They offered a pardon to any person who would deliver up the Mayor and the Rector, but luckily we found means to save ourselves, by routs unknown to the monsters who are thus ravaging our country.

"The emigrants satiated with carnage, and covered with the blood of their fellow citizens, at length retired; but they tied to the tails of their horses some of the inhabitants, whom they carried off with them to serve as a trophy of their infamous triumph.

"We request an aid of 50,000 livres, to relieve the urgent wants of our community, as the loss we have sustained is estimated at more than 500,000 livres."

On a motion made by M. Lacroix, the convention decreed, "that the above sum should be assigned to the Minister of the Home Department to relieve the village of Vancq, and that it should be taken from the money produced by the sale of effects belonging to the Emigrants."

A number of members, among whom were Cambon, Manuel, and Collot d'Herbois, moved "that all the effects of Broglio should be immediately sold." The last member moved, "that the punishment of death should be inflicted on every Frenchman who should quit his country, to go and inhabit any country now at war with France." A number of other propositions were also made, but after a little discussion, they were all of them referred to a committee.

ACCUSATIONS IN THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

On Tuesday, on a proposal made by M. Merlin for alloting a guard to the National Convention from the eighty-three departments, a long debate arose, of which we shall only endeavor to give a general idea.

M. Merlin said, that a dictatorial party had been denounced to him in the Assembly; he demanded to have this party pointed out, that he might poignard the first man who should arrogate to himself the power of a dictator.

M. Lasource made a very able reply. He had not spoken of a dictator, or a dictatorship; but he had alluded to a dictatorial power, which some men of intrigue and ambition might aim at. At the conclusion of his speech he referred to the authors of the late disorders, and one or two members mentioned M. Robertspierre.

M. Osselin denounced M. Robertspierre. He accused him of being connected with several other members of the department of Paris, in a league for erecting a tribunitial power, that was to rule and govern the republic under the name of a *triumvirate* or *dictature*.

M. Barbaroux, a deputy for Marseilles, affirmed, that one of Robertspierre's friends (M. Pains) had pointed him out to the Marseillois as a proper, and indeed the only person to fill, or at least to head the dictatorship; but they had all exclaimed, "That having never bowed their necks beneath the tyranny of a king, they would not acknowledge the despotism of a public magistrate."

M. Robertspierre recalled the memory of his public services, as a man of letters, and a member of the constituent assembly. He disavowed every idea of personal ambition; and at length formally, but rather equivocally, denied the charge.

Several members called upon him to ſpeak plainly, and M. Lecointre Pyraveau ſaid, 'Robertſpierre, do not tell us what you did in the conſtituent aſſembly, but ſay plainly, whether you have aſpired to a dictatorſhip, or a triumvirate!"

In another part of his ſpeech, three members, M. M. Cambon, Babey, and Lalie, repeated the ſame demand. M. Robertſpierre continued his equivocal defence to a great length.

Marat was alſo accuſed of writings tending to excite the people to aſſaſſination. It was with difficulty that he was permitted to ſpeak; and when he obſerved, "that he had many perſonal enemies in the convention," the whole body roſe up amidſt ſhouts of diſapprobation, and declared their hatred to him. Being at length permitted to proceed, he ſpoke of his attachment to cauſe of liberty; his conſtant and open enmity to a corrupt court; his long impriſonment; and, above all, his predictions relative to La Fayette, whoſe treaſon he had anticipated, and whoſe guilty ſucceſs he had been lucky enough to prevent.

M. Boileau, who ſucceeded him in the tribune, pulled out one of the affiches, or advertiſements, circulated by him, in which he told the people, "that if in the eight firſt ſeſſions of the convention, the baſis of the whole conſtitution was not laid and adjuſted, a new inſurrection, and a ſubſequent dictature would be abſolutely neceſſary."

There is no manner of doubt but the aſſembly would have launched a decree of accuſation againſt him, if he had not declared his repentance in regard to this proceeding, and produced a journal poſterior to the date of the above, in which he evinced more moderation, and recommended far different principles to the people.

In the courſe of his defence Marat ſaid, "If you enquire concerning my heart, I can anſwer with truth that it is pure, but as to my thoughts, they are my own; no power under Heaven has a right to demand an account of them. I declare, that if the decree is carried againſt me, I ſhall here blow my brains out."—The ſight of the weapon, and of the expreſſive geſtures of M. Marat, agitated the convention conſiderably, and a long debate followed, until the call for the order of the day.

Marſhal Luckner ſent a letter to the convention, juſtifying himſelf from the aſperſions thrown out againſt him in the ſitting of the 27th ult. to the charge made againſt him of having left the incendiary Jarry unpuniſhed, he replied, that the court martial of the army of the north was not organized; that there was neither a commiſſary of ſtores, nor a commiſſary of accounts; and that he had requeſted the miniſter at war, but in vain, to appoint ſuch officers.

"When I ſet out for the Belgian Netherlands," added he, "I was aſſured that I ſhould be joined by 30 or 40,000 men; but I remained there 14 days without ſeeing one of them. I however continued at Courtray, from which I wrote to the miniſter, entreating him to ſend me a reinforcement, that I might either maintain my poſt, or March againſt Ghent, which I could not do without more troops, becauſe the enemy, who were on my flank at Tournay, would infallibly have cut off my retreat."

He concluded by obſerving, that his papers were among his baggage, which would arrive next week, and that he would then lay before the commiſſioners the different letters he had received from the miniſters.

DIPLOMATIC AFFAIRS.

The following is a copy of the memorial delivered in laſt night by the miniſter of foreign affairs, concerning the ſituation of the principal European Powers, as far as reſpects France.

Ruſſia.—"It has been announced, that a Ruſſian fleet is to paſs the Dardanelles, and enter the Mediterranean; but this fleet is not as yet equipped.

"It has alſo been told us, that 20,000 Ruſſians have left Poland, and are now on their march towards our frontiers; but 20,000 more are ſtill wanting, in order to ſubjugate that country.

Denmark.—"Is too poor and too wiſe not to remain neutral.

Sweden.—"Has been enlightened by a great domeſtic example, which has evinced the dangers with which deſpots and uſurpers are conſtantly ſurrounded; and its Regent poſſeſſes too many virtues, not to reſpect a people determined to obey the laws only, which are ſo many written virtues.

Pruſſia and Auſtria.—"At Berlin, the greateſt fermentation reigns among the people of a king who wiſhes to attack our rights. They adore that liberty which he blaſphemes and combats, but cannot overturn.

The Powers of Brandenburg.—Auſtria, which can never be united but by means of criminal paſſions, are nearly divided by thoſe very paſſions; and the King of Pruſſia is actually deſirous of making peace with France.

Spain.—"Is about to declare war againſt us; ſhe wants money, notwithſtanding her mines; and men, notwithſtanding her poſſeſſions in the two worlds.

Great-Britain.—"In England the king deteſts us, but the people eſteem us; and although the conſtitution permits the king to declare war, he dare not do it without the conſent of his ſubjects.

Switzerland.—"Theſe brave mountaineers are irritated againſt it; but they will never be ſuch parricides as to turn their arms againſt a people who wiſh to be the brothers of all the nations upon earth."

This was ordered to be printed, and tranſmitted to the 83 departments.

On the motion of M. Cambon, who ſtated that they ſhould have no French Princes in a Republic, and that the nation paid an annuity of three millions, as the *appanage* of the gentlemen.

"The National Convention no onger acknowledging French Princes, ſuppreſſes their ſalaries of *appanage*."

M. Leonard Bourbon obſerved, that the Legiſlative Aſſembly had fixed the ſalary of the ci-devant King at five hundred thouſand livres, he obſerved that no priſoner had ever ſuch a ſalary; and therefore propoſed that it be ſuppreſſed, and the Municipality of Paris charged to ſupply the wants of the priſoners.

After a few obſervations from M. Tallier, it was referred to the Committee of Finance, and the Convention roſe at five o'clock.

PARIS, Sept. 29.

"The two leading factions ſeem aiming at which ſhall be the firſt to betray each other, by delivering up the King and Royal Family to the Duke of Brunſwick, ſhould they be able to eſcape being maſſacred in this conflict of ſuper-eminent wickedneſs and treachery.

"The Chiefs of the Jacobin faction in Paris are perfectly well aſſured among themſelves, that their armies cannot face the Duke of Brunſwick. They therefore mean to put the beſt face on a bad cauſe, in order to preſerve a little popularity with the people at large, and retire with an army, ſuch as it is, compoſed of the hordes of banditti who are very numerous, to Bourdeaux, from whence it will be an eaſy matter for the chiefs to embark for ſome part of America. Moſt of the leading men of the faction have plenty of money, for they have been pillaging the public coffers for the laſt two years, particularly Dumourier. Condorcet's wife is already gone off with the moſt valuable of her huſband's effects, and he always carries his own paſſport about about him, that he may be able to eſcape on the firſt moment of danger. Bourdeaux is evidently their place of refuge. Whether in the event of the king's not being delivered up, he is to be forced to go with them, ſeems a matter undetermined. But probably he will be taken with them.

"I have reaſon to expect, that General Monteſquiou, who commands the French forces in the South, has made an irruption into Savoy for no other purpoſe than to capitulate with the enemy.

"The city of Lyons is particularly favorable to the ariſtocratic party, and the Sardinian troops will be welcomed whenever they come there with great joy by the inhabitants at large, if we except about 500 of the banditti, who compoſe the Jacobin Club of that city. The Sardinian troops would have been there already, had 10,000 of the Auſtrians from Milan joined them ſooner.

"Although the King of Spain has not ſeemed much diſpoſed to interfere, yet he probably will now, the ſame as the Swiſs have done. The latter would have declared war long ſince, had not many of their regiments been divided in ſeveral parts of France, which made them apprehenſive of their troops falling victims to ſuch a proceeding.

"The troubles in the Department of Finiſterre are not yet terminated. Fourteen pariſhes have revolted, refuſing to pay the taxes, under the pretext that without a King there can be no nation, and conſequently neither government nor authority capable of exacting contributions from the people. The volunteers, provided with artillery, have marched to cruſh this rebellion, but it is tho't this expedition will not terminate ſo ſucceſsfully as the former one. The unfortunate peaſants have been condemned to pay 25,000 livres to defray the expenſes of the patriots, incurred at the time of the firſt inſurrection.

"It is generally known, that there is ſome very bad news in town from our armies, but what it is, I have not been able to learn. Every thing that turns out unfortunate is ſo cautiouſly concealed, that we know very little of what goes forward till two or three days after the news arrives, and then it is preſented in ſo mangled a ſtate, that it is difficult to diſcover the truth."

"P. S. We have juſt learnt the news of Chalons and Rheims being taken by the combined armies. This news muſt have been known by ſome for many days paſt, but all the Gazettes are ſilent on the ſubject."

It appears that the Canton of Berne is diſpoſed to give up the paſs of Portentrui to the Emperor, and to act hoſtilely againſt France. A letter from Bienne to M. Carra, which noticed this inclination, was referred to the executive power.

Luckner is at Paris. He came to concert the plan of a campaign with the temporary Executive Power. He demands an audience of the National Convention, who appointed him an hour to-morrow. He is to give his obſervations in writing in the German language.

The execution of the Thieves who ſtole the Crown Jewels, is reſpited.

The Marine Miniſter has prepared a moſt ſatisfactory account of the French Navy, for the purpoſe of laying it before the National Convention. From this ſtatement it will appear that they have one hundred and two veſſels of various rates, ſhips, frigates, packets, and flutes at ſea, or prepared to ſail immediately; and fifty-three ſhips of the line, forty-eight frigates, and a proportionate number of ſmaller veſſels, in ordinary, or repairing; with a ſufficient quantity of naval ſtores, to put their marine on ſuch a footing at the ſhorteſt warning, that the miniſter obſerves it may defy all the naval powers of Europe.

LONDON, October 2.

The Prince de Poix, is juſt eſcaped and arrived in England. He was among the armed force in the Thuilleries on the 10th of Auguſt: he was taken in a Marechal's uniform, and being left in the room of the committee of Surveillance, eſcaped by borrowing a coat and waiſtcoat of the commiſſioners, and has ever ſince been ſecreted by a friend, in Paris; but eſcaped in diſguiſe, as he ſays, having bought a paſſport for one hundred thouſand livres.

The following is the preſent ſtate of the plan for relieving the unfortunate French Prieſts.

The chief ſubſcription amounted, on Thurſday, to four thouſand pounds.

About four hundred and twenty perſons have at preſent applied for relief. The Palace at Wincheſter, which, in the laſt war, held 1,100 French and Dutch priſoners, is now preparing for their reception, and a thouſand may probably be accommodated there, in ſuch a manner as to ſhew that our charity is not inſultingly given. But the notion that the place is a ſort of priſon has, we underſtand, prevented great numbers from applying for admiſſion to it.

A contractor furniſhes beds, during a certain term, for 2000l.: each perſon adopted by the charity, is to have two guineas a month for the purchaſe of food; and the greater part will receive beſides, twenty ſhillings, the firſt month, as an allowance for clothes.

The great ſaloon in the Palace will be entirely filled with beds.

In the mean time, ſubſcriptions are proceeding in ſeveral of the principal towns in England; and, as this is purely a queſtion of humanity, all political conſiderations are happily excluded from it.

Should M. Dumourier have acted, as is reported he has done, from principles of loyalty to his Sovereign, the worſt that his enemies can ſay of him, is that he was a good kernel in a bad ſhell.

M. de Calonne reached Dover on Sunday, and went to pay his reſpects to Mr. Pitt at Walmer Caſtle. But he was not arrived in London yeſterday afternoon, though hourly expected.

M. Dumas, a member of the late national aſſembly in France, is arrived in London. He is among thoſe who voted for M. de la Fayette, and of courſe it was not ſafe for him to reſide any longer in Paris.

It appears by letters from Fribourg, in Germany, that the Viſcount Mirabeau, who arrived at Offembourg on the 15th ult. at firſt refuſed every kind of remedy, dreading that he ſhould be poiſoned. At length he reſigned himſelf into the hands of his phyſicians, and became better. In a violent diſpute with one of his officers, he fell into an apoplexy, of which he died, much regretted by the military under his command.

The crouds of foreigners who land, and travel to the metropolis on all ſides of the ſtages, render it very difficult to get a paſſage from the ſea coaſt in any ſort of carriage. All, all, all, from the broad wheel waggon to the flying dilly, are occupied.

Of the aſtoniſhing increaſe of buſineſs in the bank of England, the beſt idea may be formed from conſidering the increaſe of its ſervants. Between 40 and 50 years ago there were ſcarcely more than that number of Clerks in employ there; this is ſtill in the recollection of a few of the oldeſt ſervants of the bank; at preſent the number employed amounts to more than 400.

It has been aſſerted that ſome merchants have advanced ſums to a conſiderable amount to the King of France, (150 millions) nothing can be more falſe. Had this been fact, their houſes would have been plundered, and their lives forfeited to the ſummary vengeance of the many-headed monſter, the mob. They have denied the charge, and it has not been ſupported.

The Canton of Berne, in Switzerland, has ordered a public mourning for fifteen days, on account of the defeat and ſlaughter of the Swiſs Guards at Paris on the 10th of Auguſt. During this time all the public ſpectacles are to be ſhut up.

Tumult at Toulon.

The following is a letter from Toulon, dated September 12.

"A plan of a counter Revolution diſcovered itſelf here fifteen days ſince. Unfortunate perſons confined in priſon, forced, with ſabres in their hands, the gaolers; and thoſe malefactors, who were in number 1500 perſons, ſpread themſelves in bands over the city, and gave riſe to well founded fears. The council general of the community aſſembled immediately, ordered the gates of the town to be ſhut, the generale to beat, and ſeized the galley priſoners, who, upon interrogation, anſwered, that arms, and the means of enſuring their liberty, had been promiſed them.

"The authors of this movement were alſo arreſted and impriſoned. They were interrogated, and declared guilty of conſpiracy; yeſterday they were hanged. M. Flotte, commandant of marine, and M. Rochmaure, captain of a veſſel, met with the ſame fate.—There are ſtill in the priſons many officers, accuſed of having refuſed to take arms on the day of the tumult."

The following decree, propoſed by M. Dumas, in the National Aſſembly, was adopted in the following words:

The National Aſſembly conſidering the neceſſity of providing as ſpeedily as poſſible, for an exchange of priſoners of war, and for releaſing ſuch of our brethren in arms; who, in combating for their country, may have fallen into the hands of the enemy. Conſidering alſo, that the baſis upon which the Executive power, or the generals of armies, may conclude treaties, conventions, or agreements, ought to be founded on the principles of liberty and equality, paſs the following decree reſpecting the exchange of priſoners.

1. There ſhall be no pecuniary tarif for the exchange, according to the difference of rank, but in terms relative to the correſponding ranks in the armies of the enemy.

2. There ſhall be no tarif of exchange, ſo that no officer or ſubaltern can be exchanged againſt a greater number of individuals of an inferior rank.

3. The common baſis of all exchanges, which no modification can alter, ſhall be to exchange man for man, and rank for rank.

Extract of a letter from Liſle, dated Sept. 27.

"We are abſolutely ſurrounded by the enemy, and all the roads are intercepted. The cannonading was kept up all day yeſterday from both parties; that of the beſieged, as well as the beſiegers. We had five men killed by one ball. We ſee the enemy from the ramparts carrying off their dead in waggons. We ſet fire yeſterday to part of the ſuburbs; and enabled the enemy to approach nearer to the wall."

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, November 23.

In committee of the whole.

A bill for regulating foreign coins under conſideration, which enacts that the gold coins of Great-Britain and Portugal ſhall be a legal tender for payment of all debts, at the rate of one dollar for every twenty-ſeven grains of the actual weight thereof, and the gold coins of France and Spain at the rate of one dollar for every twenty-ſeven and two-fifths of a grain of the weight thereof.

Mr. Page ſaid, he wiſhed to be informed whether there really was the difference between the French and Britiſh coins ſtated in the bill—if ſo, how that difference had been aſcertained:—That a few years ſince he had examined hydroſtatically the different gold coins named in the bill, and a variety of coins of the German empire; and that although he readily diſcovered that the ſpecific gravity of the latter was ſo little as to juſtify the low value at which they were generally rated—he remembered well, that there was by no means ſuch difference between the ſpecific gravity of the former as could juſtify the diſcrimination made in the bill. He added, that he doubted whether, if there really ſhould appear to be that difference between the coins, it would be proper to introduce the diſtinction by a law of the general government, as it might be attended with ſome inconveniencies, and might be conſtrued into a partiality to Britiſh commerce—he therefore, to take the ſenſe of the committee, moved to amend the clauſe, ſo as that the gold coins of Great-Britain, France, Spain, and Portugal ſhould be payable at the ſame rates.

Mr. Tucker ſeconded Mr. Page, and ſupported his motion with ſimilar arguments.

Mr. Fitzſimons ſaid he ſhould vote againſt the amendment, becauſe, he believed that the diſtinction propoſed in the bill was really that which did exiſt in the intrinſic value of the coins alluded to.

Several other members oppoſed the motion, becauſe, ſaid they, we have no doubt that the Senate, who originated the bill, had conſidered the ſubject fully, and had made the proper eſtimate (on full information) of the real value of the different coins.

Mr. Page replied, that ſince he had only heard the opinions and ſuppoſitions of gentlemen oppoſed to his opinion, and no ſatisfactory proof offered to ſupport the bill againſt his amendment, he ſhould perſiſt in his motion; for, ſaid he, although I will not be ſo dogmatical as to aſſert that I am right, and the Senate wrong—yet, in a matter of this nature, which admits of poſitive proof and demonſtration, and which, as far as my own actual experiments have gone, eſtabliſh my opinion, I cannot give it up, till I have been convinced by other arguments than ſuch as I have heard. Had I been told that the different coins alluded to had been examined hydroſtatically, or had been aſſayed by proper perſons appointed for that purpoſe, I ſhould have acquieſced. I might poſſibly however have ſuppoſed that they were of a different coinage or emiſſion from thoſe which I had examined. I think the clauſe under conſideration is of ſuch importance as to require full and ſatisfactory proof to the world, that it has not been adopted without a thorough inveſtigation of the truth and propriety of the diſcrimination it eſtabliſhes between the coins of the nations with which we have ſuch a conſiderable commercial intercourſe; with that proof, I ſhould be ſatisfied, and would defy the invidious ſuſ-

picion of our being influenced by improper motives; but till such proof be afforded, I must think it would be better to amend the bill as I proposed, which would leave those coins on their present footing during only the short term to which their circulation is limited by the bill.

From what fell from some gentlemen, he said, it appeared that they thought the examination of the relative value of coins could only be ascertained by an assayer.—He affirmed that any person acquainted with the use of an hydrostatic balance might easily examine them:—That it was with reluctance he said any thing which might look like a scientific parade, but he thought it his duty to bring forward the enquiry he made; and what had fallen from some gentlemen compelled him to explain and support his motion.

To explain what he had said respecting the hydrostatic experiment, he observed, that it had pleased nature, or rather the great author of nature, to annex to most bodies, and particularly to metals, a different weight: Happily each species of substances have different weights, which, with propriety are called their specific gravities: That most happily for our purpose, a cubic foot of water weighs 1000ozs. avoirdupois; and a body when immersed in water, displaces a mass of water equal to the bulk of the immersed body, in displacing which mass of water, the body, if suspended to a pair of scales, is found to lose a weight exactly equal to the weight of the mass of water so displaced; so, that if any piece of money be weighed first in air, and then in water, its loss of weight in water will be exactly the weight of an equal bulk of water, which must at once give the comparative weight of that piece of money and of water. And as by this method pure gold has been found to be about nineteen times heavier than water, and copper nine times—which has been generally the alloy used in gold coins, if copper be mixed in any proportion (or any other metal whose specific gravity is known) the specific gravity of the compound may be found, and the exact proportion of each ingredient ascertained; and here I will remark, that as in the act establishing a mint, and regulating the coins of the United States, the proportion of silver and copper, which are declared to be the composition of the alloy for our gold coins, is not exactly fixed; there must be a difficulty of finding the real value of that coin without an actual and accurate assay, and also room for varying its value. But as this is happily left to the discretion of the director of the mint, whose abilities, accuracy and integrity are so remarkable, no inconvenience need be apprehended, as there is no doubt that he will observe the trust reposed in him, and that he will point out, from time to time, the exact proportion of these two ingredients of the alloy, which are left by the bill to his discretion. This I looked upon as a defect in the bill, and mentioned when it was before us the last session, as a reason why I wished to have it recommitted—but to return to the question.—As I have found that the specific gravity of the gold coins of England, France, Spain and Portugal was, as well as I can now remember, about seventeen and an half, and that of some German coins not fifteen—that is, that the former weighed seventeen and an half times more than an equal mass of water, and the latter not fifteen times as much, or in other words, that a cubic foot of the former, weighed 17,500 oz. whilst a cubic foot of the latter would not weigh 15,000. I say as I have found this to be the case, I wish to know now whether any later experiments on those coins have been made to prove that there is the difference stated in the bill; if there have been such experiments I shall withdraw my motion, if not, I must insist upon it.

MONDAY, December 3.

The petition of Wooddrop and J. Sims, was read and taken into consideration; and, on motion of Mr. Key, was referred to a select committee. The committee appointed are, Messr. Key, Grove and Tucker.

The petition of Anne Welch, widow of Hez. Welch, an officer, killed at Penobscot, praying the allowance of a pension as the widow of a militia officer was read—and laid on the table.

Mr. W. Smith presented a petition from a number of citizens of Charleston, S. C. praying that Congress would pass a bankrupt law; read and referred to the committee already appointed on that business.

The Speaker laid before the house a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, enclosing a "plan for the reduction of the public debt." The same being read, it was ordered that 200 copies be printed for the use of the house.

Mr. Sylvester presented the petition of Ezekiel Scot; which was read and referred to Messr. Sylvester, Ward and Kitchell.

Mr. Dayton's motion, laid on the table on Friday last, was called up by that gentleman; viz.

That the Secretary of War be directed to lay before this house, a list of the names of the persons returned to his office for pensions, by the Circuit Courts, in pursuance of the act entitled, an act to provide for the settlement of the claims of widows and orphans, barred by the limitation heretofore established, and to regulate the claims to invalid pensions; together with the rates of the said pensions, and the causes assigned for disability, accompanied with a statement of such facts and circumstances as may relate thereto.

Mr. Dayton observed, that he considered it the indispensable duty of the legislature to enquire into this business, in order to avoid imposition. He held a paper in his hand containing an account of a number of persons admitted on the pension list by the Circuit Courts, on account of complaints, which if they were generally admitted, would encrease the pension list in such manner, as ten times the present revenue of the United States would not be adequate to supporting.

Mr. B. Bourn observed, that the government had vested a discretionary power with the Secretary of War to check the grant of pensions in improper cases; that the Secretary was preparing a report on this subject; and that a full statement of the whole business would be laid before the house. He therefore saw no necessity for the resolution.

Mr. Sedgwick said he hoped nothing was intended by the motion to counteract the benevolent views of the legislature, in the only act of legislative generosity ever exhibited by this government, the law of the last session making particular provision for invalids. Mr. Sedgwick said he thought the necessary information on the subject would come before the house in course; but he was anxious that no steps should be taken, on account of some improper grants of pensions, to frustrate the designs of government, or divert the justice and humanity of the country from a class of citizens who have fought the battles of the Union & to whom the United States are so much indebted for their present freedom and happiness.

Mr. Clark, Mr. W. Smith, Mr. Lawrance, and Mr. Hillhouse, supported the motion. It was said that the law was found inadequate to the purpose for which it was made; that while in some cases it was not carried into execution, in others very improper grants of pensions had been made. Information was wanted; this information may be obtained; the law is defective, and ought to be revised. Justice, therefore, to real objects; to guard against impositions, and to make that provision which the finances of the country are competent to—impose a necessity that the motion should be adopted. In reply to the objection, that information would come in of course, from the War Office, it was said, the motion went to several points, on which it was not the duty of the Secretary to report, unless he was required to do it.

Mr. Dayton's motion was agreed to.

Mr. Boudinot, of the committee appointed for the purpose, brought in

A bill to determine the northern boundary of the territory ceded by the state of North Carolina to the United States—read the first time.

In committee of the whole, on the Secretary's report of the estimate of appropriations for the year 1793.

Mr. Sedgwick in the chair.

The committee proceeded in hearing a recital from the chairman of the items in the estimate. The sum specified for the contingencies of the war department was struck out, and a blank left. The reading of the estimate being finished, Mr. Fitzsimons submitted sundry resolutions pursuant thereto, which were read and laid on the table. The committee then rose, reported progress, and had leave to sit again.

In committee of the whole, on the bill to ascertain the fees demandable on admiralty proceedings in the courts of the United States.

Mr. Dayton in the chair.

The committee made some amendments, they then rose, and reported progress.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY, December 4.

The bill for determining the Northern boundary of the territory ceded to the United States by the State of North-Carolina, was read the second time, and committed for Thursday next.

A letter was read from the Secretary of the Treasury, conveying the accounts of the Commissioners of Loans, &c. pursuant to a resolution of the house. These accounts were referred to the committee of the whole on the estimate of appropriations.

The petition of Gaspar Kuhl, praying for a pension, was read and referred to the committee on similar applications.

The petition of Elijah Bostwick, presented the last session, was referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Sylvester, Key, and Grove

Order of the Day, on the Estimate of Appropriations.

In committee of the whole—Mr. Sedgwick in the chair.

The papers above mentioned, received from the Secretary of the Treasury, on which the estimate of the expence of the Loan-Offices was founded, were read.

The accounts of the Loan-Officers of Massachusetts, New-York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, were particularly called for, and read in detail. The expences of these offices were very different, owing to the business being much greater, by reason of transfers, in some states than in others. The amount of the expence was generally complained of. It was observed that some other mode of doing the business ought to be adopted—or, that those for whose advantage these numerous transfers are made, should bear a due proportion of the expence occasioned thereby. Several alterations or corrections were made in the estimate, respecting this article.

The sum of 50,000 dollars for the contingencies and incidental expences of the War Department, having been struck out, Mr. Steele moved that the blank be filled with 5000 dollars.

This motion was withdrawn, and was succeeded by another to the following purport—That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before the House, a statement of the items constituting the sum in the estimate proposed to be appropriated for contingent, incidental, and conjectural charges in the war department—This motion was objected to as informal in itself, and contrary to the practice of the House—it was urged that the proper mode would be to call on the officer at the head of the war department, to lay before the House the necessary documents—It was accordingly moved, that the words President of the United States be struck out of the motion—and that the Secretary of War should be directed to lay before the House, &c.—The motion for striking out was lost—and then the question on the motion as originally made, was put and carried.

The resolutions moved yesterday by Mr. Fitzsimons, were again read—the three first it appears were agreed to—The fourth, respecting a loan, was withdrawn. The committee rose and reported progress.

The resolution above stated being reported to the House, was agreed to.

Mr. Fitzsimons, of the committee on the report from the Secretary of State, relative to the fund appropriated for the support of the intercourse of the United States with foreign nations, brought in a report, which was read, and laid on the table.

The bill to reimburse certain extra expenses of the commissioners for treating of peace with Creek Indians was taken into consideration—the committe had agreed to fill the blank with 1200 dollars, and reported accordingly.—This occasioned some debate on the subject, in which the merits of the application of the commissioners were critically scrutinized—Mr. Sumpter, Mr. Clark, Mr. Kitchell, and Mr. Williamson opposed the report of the committee—Mr. Boudinot, Mr. Milledge, Mr. Ames, and Mr. Page spoke in favor of it.

The question on agreeing to the report of the committee was negatived—the ayes and noes are as follow——

AYES.

Messrs. Ames, Baldwin, Barnwell, Benson, Boudinot, S. Bourne, W. Findley, Fitzsimons, Gilman, Goodhue, Heister, Huger, Learned, Muhlenberg, Murray, Milledge, Page, Sedgwick, W. Smith, J. Sturges, Thatcher, Tucker, Wadsworth, Ward.—24.

NOES.

Messrs. Ashe, B. Bourn, Clark, Dayton, Giles, Gordon, Greenup, Grove, Hillhouse, Jacobs, Kitchell, Lee, Livermore, Moore, Niles, Schoonmaker, I. Smith, J. Steele, Sumpter, Sylvester, Venable, White, Williamson, Willis, A. Orr—25.

A motion to fill the blank with 1100 dollars was lost; a motion for 900 was agreed to—the bill was ordered to be engrossed, and then the House adjourned.

Philadelphia, Dec. 5.

Yesterday the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, met at the State-house in this city.

The superior court of New-Jersey, held at Trenton last month, conferred the degree of Sergeant at Law on Elisha Boudinot and Joseph Bloomfield, Esqrs.

It is mentioned in the North-Carolina Journal of the 14th inst. that depredations are daily committed by the Indians in the vicinity of Nashville—and that a military force was collected under Gen. Sevier, who was about to march into the Indian country, from whose exertions an important blow was expected.

The Light House on Cape Henry was lighted the seventeenth of November.

Extract from a letter dated Amsterdam, Sept. 27, 1792. received by the Chesterfield Packet.

"The French affairs grow daily more serious; the Prussian army has advanced beyond Chalons, which was the principal rendezvous of the French, who retreated in great disorder.—The Duke of Brunswick approaches Paris, by slow and cautious marches, and it is imagined he will reach it about the 1st of October; riots and the most abominable measures continue in that devoted city. As the Prussians approach, it is expected the mob will become more outrageous, that the murder of the King and Queen cannot be prevented, and that the city will probably be plundered and destroyed. The new national convention has assembled and declared itself constituent and supreme, they however submit to the mob in every thing, and sanction their vile proceedings. The armies have had several actions, in which the undisciplined French have been generally worsted. As the Friend of Liberty, I weep over the fate of that unhappy people."

Extract of a letter from Massachusetts, dated October 13, 1792.

"It is happy for the union that the northern States are tranquil, and firm in support of the government. I cannot but hope the *mal-contents* are a small minority in any of the states. The distractions in the government of France, I wish may be a warning to Americans.—Unhappy Frenchmen, what will be their fate? Unless Providence, by unexpected events, check the natural course of things, the confederate kings with their armies, may impose on the French just what form of government they chuse. Their assembly always appeared very destitute of men of abilities, and for a long time past they seem to have been governed by the mob of Paris.——How happy for France, and for the cause of humanity, had their Assembly been composed of such men as filled our National Convention—or the Congress since. There does not appear to have been one ADAMS in all their vast assembly—nor have they a WASHINGTON to command their armies, and to *advise* the supreme power as HE often did Congress to great public benefit. The state of things in that distracted kingdom, adds another striking evidence in support of *our Solon's* great principle in government. It is a consoling consideration, amidst the folly and vices of the rulers among men, that "He whose throne is in the Heavens, ruleth over all." Certain it is, but few nations are capable of preserving their freedom."

It is very possible for parties to take greater liberties than they have hitherto done with the persons and properties of others—but it is impossible to take greater with truth.—Perhaps, they say, they forbear to touch what belongs to their neighbors—but their consciences are their own, and they use them as if they were not to be held to give any account. Did any contested election in England ever carry a partizan farther than to say, with a late writer——"As a *federalist* I am compelled to prefer Governor Clinton to Mr. Adams."

The argument in fashion is, That man will be faithful as Vice-President in the support of the Constitution he abhors, who holds the first office in a State in open contempt and violation of a Constitution he pretends to respect. It would be too much that one man should have the marring of two Constitutions.

Several late writers have assumed the signature of *federalist*—but as that might lead to mistakes, they add something to shew what sort of federalists they are.—Read their pieces and there can be no mistake. A *uniform federalist*, a *republican federalist* and an *anti-federalist*, will pass for the same in the *twilight* of Truth.

[*Intended for our last Gazette.*]

From what quarter of the Union (asks a correspondent) springs the opposition to the re-election of Mr. Adams? From those states where republican institutions abound? Where, to use the emphatical and truly republican language of that consistent patriot, the means of knowledge are so universally disseminated, *that not one human creature is of necessity brought up in ignorance?*—Does it spring from those patriots who are the best acquainted with the whole tenor of that gentleman's political career, through the arduous conflict of this country, for all that men ought to hold in estimation? Does it originate with men who have distinguished themselves as friends to the equal rights of men, either in *public* or *private* life? Does this opposition manifest itself on the part of those who can point out the *time, place* or *occasion*, when they ever suggested, seriously proposed, or honestly supported any plan or plans for promoting the interests of the great body of the people, by diffusing light and information among them, through the medium of public seminaries of learning? Does it appear on the part of the *old* and *tried* republicans—or can it be traced to the compatriots of Mr. Adams in a single instance?—These queries must be answered in the negative. The inference is plain. Let not the people be deceived by the specious pretences to patriotism of those who seek to destroy their confidence in the long tried and faithful guardians of the public liberty.

It must be acknowledged by every one, that the *means* of happiness were in the power of the people of the United States, *previous* to the auspicious event of adopting the constitution, to as great an extent as they now are—but the most stubborn adversary of the measures of the general government which have called those means into exercise and effect, will not assert that no change for the better has taken place.

Savannah, Nov. 17.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

That on Thursday morning last, the 18th inst. the Lanthern of the Light-house on Tybee, took fire, and was entirely consumed, in consequence of which unfortunate accident, no light can appear for some time. It is expected that the building will soon be repaired, of which due notice will be given.

Lately died in New-York, Dr. JAMES COGSWELL—a man, whose virtues and abilities make his death a public loss.

PACKET NEWS.

Just at the time the Prussians were near starving;
The Duke and all his Austrians near Burgoyn'd;
Just as the French this state of things observing;
Laid down their arms themselves, and chang'd their mind.
Just at this moment sails the luckless packet,
And now the lies make a confounded racket.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,		21/
3 per Cents,		12/4
Deferred,		13/
Full shares Bank U. S.	45	per cent. prem.
¾ shares,	56	

TO DISTANT SUBSCRIBERS.

☞ A recent regulation at the Post-Office, requiring that newspapers should be left there the Day *before* they are to be dispatched, will prevent this Gazette from leaving the city by Wednesday's post, as usual—till a new arrangement.

AT A MEETING OF THE

Insurance Company

OF

NORTH-AMERICA,

Held, by adjournment, at the State-House in this City, on the 19th inst. the following PLAN, reported by their Committee, was unanimously agreed to, and adopted as the

CONSTITUTION *of the* SOCIETY.

I. THE subscribers agree to form themselves into a society under the name of THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH-AMERICA, for the purpose of carrying on the business of assurance, and for raising a fund to pay and satisfy any losses which may happen, or any just demands which may be made upon the said society.

II. The said subscribers do severally, that is to say, each for himself, or herself, his or her heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, hereby covenant, promise and agree, to and with each and every other of the subscribers, their and each and every of their heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, and to and with all and every person and persons who shall hereafter become assured in the office of the company, to do, fulfil and perform each and every of the articles of this association, and such other articles as shall hereafter from time to time be made and agreed upon by the members of this association at any of their general meetings: *Provided nevertheless*, That no subscriber, or his or her assignee, shall be bound, or held responsible to the other subscribers, or any of them, their or any of their assigns, or to any person or persons who shall become assured by the company, for any sum or sums of money or other charge whatsoever exceeding the amount of his or her share or interest in this association.

III. The capital stock of The Insurance Company of North-America shall not exceed six hundred thousand dollars; and shall be divided into sixty thousand shares, of ten dollars each; and a subscription towards constituting such stock shall be opened in the city of Philadelphia on the 20th day of November, 1792, under the inspection of Ebenezer Hazard, and shall continue open until the whole of the said stock shall have been subscribed.

IV. Any person or persons, copartnership or body politic, may subscribe to this association; and the shares subscribed shall be paid for by instalments as follows; that is to say,

For each and every share subscribed, there shall be paid—

One Dollar at the time of subscribing,

One Dollar on the 2d Monday of July, 1793,

Two Dollars on the 2d Monday of January, 1794.

Two Dollars on the 2d Monday of July, 1794.

Two Dollars on the 2d Monday of January, 1795.

And two Dollars on the 2d Monday of July, 1795.

Provided, That until the twelfth day of December next, the payment of the first instalment shall be made in the receipts issued by the agents and secretary of the late Universal Tontine Association; and after the said twelfth day of December, no person shall subscribe for a greater number of shares than twenty.

And the monies so paid shall be vested in such securities of the United States, or of the state of Pennsylvania, or in the stock of the bank of the United States, or of the bank of North-America, as shall by the Board of Directors be thought most adviseable.

V. If any subscriber or other owner of any share or shares, shall neglect to pay any one of the instalments on the day before appointed for the payment thereof, such subscriber or other owner shall forfeit all the monies which shall have been paid on account of such shares; and shall moreover forfeit all his or her right, title, interest, claim and demand, resulting from such shares, of, in, and to the funds of this association, and the privileges thereof. All monies so forfeited shall enure to the use and benefit of the company.

VI. Every subscriber to these articles, his or her assignee, or other legal representative, shall be considered as being to all intents and purposes, a member of The Insurance Company of North-America; and all shares held in the same shall be transferable in such manner, and under such regulations as the Directors of the Company shall determine and direct.

VII. For the well ordering and conducting the affairs of the company, there shall be fifteen Directors chosen by ballot, on the 2d Tuesday of January in each year, by the Stockholders, by plurality of votes; and the Directors so chosen, shall serve as such until the expiration of the 2d Tuesday of January next ensuing such election, and no longer: *Provided*, That as soon as forty thousand shares shall have been subscribed, notice thereof shall be given by the said Ebenezer Hazard, in at least two of the newspapers published in the city of Philadelphia; and the said Ebenezer Hazard shall at the same time and in like manner, notify a day not more than ten days distant from the date of such notification, for proceeding to the election of Directors, at a place in the city of Philadelphia, to be therein specified: At which time and place the election shall be made, and the persons then chosen shall be the first Directors, and shall forthwith commence the operations of The Insurance Company of North-America. They shall continue in office until the 2d Tuesday of January next ensuing their election.

VIII. The Directors chosen as aforesaid shall, at their first meeting, elect by ballot, one of their number to be President of the company, and shall then divide themselves (excluding the President) into committees, each committee to consist of two Directors. The said committees shall attend at the office of the company every week, in rotation; and the attending committee, with the President, (who shall also attend daily at the office) shall have full power and authority, in the name and on behalf of the company, to make such insurances upon vessels and merchandize at sea, or going to sea, or upon the life or lives of any person or persons, or upon any goods, wares, merchandize or other property gone or going by land or by water; and at such rates of insurance, or premium, as they shall deem adviseable. And they shall, generally, do and transact, on behalf of the company, all the business usually attending insurances on the objects aforesaid; subject, nevertheless, to such regulations as the Stockholders at any general meeting shall think proper to make; and subject also to such rules and regulations as the Board of Directors shall, from time to time make, relating to the business of the company.

Until the company shall be legally incorporated, all notes, deeds, or other securities taken for the use of the company, shall be taken in the name of the President, as such; and all policies shall be signed by the President, as such; and such signing shall be deemed and taken to be the act of each member of the company, and for which the President shall not be liable to any peculiar personal responsibility;—and, in order to prevent disputes, there shall be inserted in every policy, a clause or covenant purporting that the assured considers the President as acting on behalf of the company, and releases him from all personal responsibility on account of such signature. But when the company shall have been legally incorporated, the policies shall pass under the seal of the corporation, and be attested by their Secretary.

The President shall lay before the Board of Directors, at each of their meetings, an account of the proceedings of the committees since the last meeting of the Board.

IX. There shall be stated meetings of the Board of Directors once in every fortnight, and occasional meetings at such other times as the President shall think proper: At all which meetings the President shall preside, but shall have no vote on any question, except in case of an equality of votes, in which case he shall have the casting voice.

Two thirds of the whole number of Directors, whereof the President shall be one, shall form a quorum; and all questions before the Board shall be decided by a plurality of votes: But no vote shall be re-considered by a less number than was present when such vote passed.

X. The Board of Directors shall have power to employ such and so many officers, clerks and other assistants, as they shall from time to time find necessary, and to make just and reasonable compensations to the persons employed by them. They shall also have power to establish rules and regulations for transferring shares in the company's stock, and for the management of the company's concerns.—They shall superintend, generally, the whole business of the company,—shall examine the proceedings of the committees, and all officers employed;—they shall keep fair minutes of their own proceedings, and submit the same to the inspection of the Stockholders at every of their stated general meetings.

XI. The Stockholders shall meet together on the second Tuesday of January in every year, after the first election of Directors, for the purpose of examining into the situation of the company's affairs, and for making such additional and other rules and regulations as they shall judge necessary;—and in all questions coming before such meetings, as well as in the choice of Directors, they shall respectively vote according to their several interests in the company's stock, in the following ratio; that is to say,

Every member shall be entitled to one vote for each share of stock he or she shall hold: *Provided*, That no member shall have more than fifty votes: *And provided also*, That no proprietor of stock shall vote at any election for Directors (after the first) unless the stock shall have stood in his own name on the company's books three months next preceding the time of such election. But any member may vote either for Directors, or upon any other business, by his proxy duly authorised; and every rule, ordinance and regulation made at any such meetings, shall be binding on each member of the society as fully to all intents and purposes as if each and every member were personally present, and consenting thereto.

XII. In case of the sickness or necessary absence of the President, his place shall be supplied by such other Director as the Board shall appoint for that purpose.

XIII. No Director shall be entitled to any emolument unless the same shall be agreed to at a general meeting of the Stockholders; but the company shall allow the President a reasonable compensation for his extraordinary attendance on their business.

XIV. The Directors shall on the first Monday of January and the first Monday of July respectively in every year, declare a dividend of so much of the profits of the society as to them shall appear advisable; and the dividend so declared, shall be paid to the respective proprietors in seven days after the same shall be so made.—But the monies received as premiums on risques which shall be undetermined and outstanding at the time of making such dividend, shall not be considered as a part of the profits of the company. And in case of any loss or losses whereby the capital stock of the society shall be lessened, no subsequent dividends shall be made until a sum equal to such diminution, and arising from the profits and interests of the society, shall have been added to the capital.

XV. The company shall hold no real estate other than such as shall be necessary for the convenient transaction of their business;—or shall be bona fide mortgaged to them by way of security;—or conveyed to them in satisfaction of debts;—or purchased at sales upon judgments which shall have been obtained upon debts due to them.

XVI. Any member of the Insurance Company of North-America, may at any time become assured by the company, on any ship or vessel, goods, merchandize or lives, in the same manner, and to the same effect, as if such member had no interest in the company.

Extract from the minutes,

EBENEZER HAZARD, Secretary.

Philadelphia, November 19th, 1792.

ADVERTISEMENT.

☞ *This Gazette is published in North Fifth-Street, No. 34, between High and Mulberry Streets—where the Editor now resides.*

A LARGE CELLAR TO LET,

Sufficiently capacious to store several hundred barrels. Enquire as above.

☞ *The price of this Gazette is Three Dollars per annum—One half to be paid at the time of subscribing.*

Agreeably to the Seventh Article of their Constitution,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

TO the Members of the *Insurance Company of North-America*, that Forty Thousand Shares are subscribed; and that a General Meeting of the Subscribers is to be held at the State-House in this city, on 10th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. when the Directors are to be chosen.

EBENEZER HAZARD, *Secretary.*

☞ The holders of Certificates in the late Tontine Association, who intend to become members of the INSURANCE COMPANY, are desired to call at No. 145, Arch-street, where their subscriptions will be received, and a preference given to them, until the 12th inst.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 20, 1792.

THE Stockholders of the Bank of the United States are hereby informed, that according to the statute of incorporation, a general election for twenty-five Directors will be held at the Bank of the United States, in the city of Philadelphia, on Monday the seventh day of January next, at ten o'cock in the forenoon.

And pursuan to the eleventh section of the Bye-Laws, the Stockholders of the said Bank are hereby notified to assemble in general meeting at the same place, on Tuesday the eighth day of January next, at five o'clock in the evening.

By order of the President and Directors,

JOHN KEAN, Cashier.

BOWEN'S EXHIBITIONS OF

Wax-Work & Paintings,

ARE open every day and evening (Sundays excepted) at the House lately occupied by Mrs. PINE, No. 9, North Eighth-street.

FIRST ROOM—Contains upwards of 100 elegant Paintings, and about 30 Wax Figures, in full stature—among which are Likenesses of a number of the principal characters in America; Baron Trenck in chains, an Indian Chief, and several beautiful young Ladies of different States, &c. &c.

SECOND ROOM—Contains eighteen large Wax Figures, which form a SOCIABLE CLUB, or the OYSTER SUPPER; and the SCHOOL for SCANDAL, consisting of twelve female Figures, making their observations on a young Lady, who had eloped with a Footman.

Admittance *One Quarter of a Dollar* each ROOM.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION,

LYING on the river Delaware, 2½ miles above Trenton, containing 165 acres; whereon is a dwelling-house, pleasantly situated, 36 by 24 feet, having three rooms with fire-places on the lower floor, and four above, one of them with a fire-place; a kitchen adjoining, near to which is a remarkable large spring of excellent water, accommodated with a good spring-house; a barn 36 feet by 26; a waggon, chair and smoke-houses, besides other useful out-buildings; a large orchard, chiefly of grafted fruit. The farm is well watered, and has a proportion of wood and meadow land, thro' which the road runs that is known by the name of the River Road.

On the Premises is also erected,

A Grist-Mill,

In the midst of a good wheat country, on a never failing stream; the mill-house is 54 by 24 feet, has one water-wheel, a pair of burrs and a pair of Cologne stones, rolling screen, bolts for merchant and country work, &c. and is accommodated with a cooper's shop, 18 feet square, near the mill—which is "out 300 yards from the Delaware, and very conveniently situated to receive wheat, &c. from boats passing down the river.

There are also for Sale,

20 Acres of Wood-Land,

within less than a quarter of a mile of the above-mentioned Plantation, which lies in a fine high healthy country.—For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

JOHN MOTT.

Trenton, October, 1792. (taw4t)

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 45, Great Dock-street, NEW-YORK,

THE Subscriber intending to confine himself entirely to the PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS ON COMMISSION, Begs leave to offer his services to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Those who may please to favor him with their business, may depend upon having it transacted with the utmost fidelity and dispatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boston, or any other part of the United States will be strictly attended to.

LEONARD BLEECKER.

May 2. (t.f.)

To the Public.

THE subscriber begs leave to acquaint the public in general, and his customers in particular, that he has entered into partnership with Mr. HENRY KAMMERER, and that the Printing business in the English and German languages is now carried on under the firm of STEINER and KAMMERER, No. 85, in Race-street, between Second and Third-streets.

The German Newspaper will be published by them, as usual, on Tuesdays, and all kind of Printing work done with care and expedition.

MELCHIOR STEINER.

Philadelphia, Nov. 6, 1792.

NEW TEAS.

IMPERIAL, HYSON & SOUCHONG,

Of the very first quality, and latest importation from Canton, via New-York, by retail, at

No. 19,

Third, between Chesnut and Market Streets.

N. B. *A few Boxes of the above* HYSON *for sale.*

BOOKS,

PRINTED AND SOLD BY

MATHEW CAREY,

No. 118, *Market-Street, Philadelphia.*

1. AMERICAN MUSEUM, from its commencement in January 1787, to June 1792, in eleven vols. Price, neatly bound and lettered, seventeen dollars and three fifths.

This work, which is now conducted on an improved plan, containing the best pieces published for and against the proceedings of government, will be found to contain at least as great a variety of political, agricultural, and miscellaneous essays, as any ever published in America. Perhaps in no one work are so many valuable documents respecting the history of this country, collected together. His Excellency the President of the United States, has declared of it, that "a more useful literary plan has never been undertaken in America, nor one more deserving of public encouragement." The subscription is two dollars and a half per ann. Gentlemen in the country who wish to be supplied with this work, are requested to give commission to friends in the city to subscribe for and receive it.——Any of the back numbers may be had in order to complete sets.

2. Smith's Letters to Married Women, on Nursing and the management of Children.

"We recommend these letters to the perusal of those to whom they are particularly addressed."—Monthly Review, vol. 38, p. 101---Price, bound, 62 cents.

3. Duncan's Elements of Logic---75 cents.

4. Beauties of Fielding---50 cents.

5. Beauties of Blair---50 cents.

6. Ladies' Pocket Library, containing Mrs More's Essays, Gregory's Legacy, Lady Pennington's Advice, Marchioness of Lambert's Advice, Swift's Letter to a newly married Lady, Mrs. Chapone on command of Temper, More's Fables for the Ladies, Price 6/6.

7. Smith's History of New-York. Price a dollar and a quarter.

8. Elements of Moral Science, by James Beattie, L. L. D. professor of moral philosophy and logic in the Marischal College, Aberdeen---Price three-fourths of a dollar. Of this book the Critical Reviewers (vol. 69, p. 628) say: "We have seen nothing on these subjects more plain, more perspicuous, or more generally useful."—N. B. It is introduced into the University in Philadelphia.

9. Beauties of Poetry. Price four-fifths of a dollar.

10. Blair's Sermons. Price two dollars.

11. Necker's Treatise on the importance of Religious Opinions.---Price four-fifths of a dollar.

12. Examination of the Observations of Lord Sheffield on American Commerce---Price, on very fine paper, 5 8ths of a dollar.

13. The Constitutions of the several United States, with the Federal Constitution, &c. Price five-eighths of a dollar.

14. M'Fingal. Price three-eighths of a dollar.

15. American Jest Book. Price three-fifths of

16. G

lla do'arden of the Soul. Price half a dollar.

17 The Doway Translation of the Vulgate Bible, in quarto--- Price, elegantly bound and lettered, 50/2---plain, six dollars.

18. Devout Christian's Vade Mecum---Price a quarter dollar.

19. Think well on't. Price a quarter dollar.

20. Christian Economy. Price a fifth of a dollar.

21. History of Charles Grandison, abridged---Price a sixth of a dollar.

22. Poems by Col. Humphreys---Price a third of a dollar.

23. Select Poems, chiefly American---Price a sixth of a dollar.

Said CAREY has for sale, a large assortment of Books, European as well as American editions, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms. Country gentlemen, who favor him with commands, may depend upon being supplied in the most satisfactory manner. A liberal allowance to such as purchase quantities for public libraries or to sell again.

PLANS

OF THE

City of Washington,

Sold by the BOOKSELLERS,

DOBSON, CAREY, YOUNG, & CRUKSHANK.

JOHN GOULD,

HAIR-DRESSER,

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he continues to carry on his business as usual, at No 1, South Third-Street, near Market-Street, and thanks his former customers for the favors he has received.

Said GOULD has for sale, an infallible cure for Weak or Sore Eyes, which on trial, has and will be found to answer the purpose.—He has it in vials from one quarter of a dollar to a dollar.—Any person trying the above, if not found to answer the character given, the money will be returned. [tf]

TO BE SOLD BY THE EDITOR,

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST of the Duties payable on all Goods, Wares and Merchandize imported into the United States; exhibiting the Rates payable on those imported in Ships or Vessels of the United States, and in Foreign Ships or Vessels; including the additional Duties to which the respective Articles are liable.

ALSO,

A TABLE for receiving and paying Gold—graduated according to Law—Blank Manifests—And Blanks for the various Powers of Attorney necessary in transacting Business at the Treasury or at the Bank of the United States.

☞ *The JOURNAL of the THIRD SESSION of the SENATE of the UNITED STATES, may be had of the Editor hereof.*